MAY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2868.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1785.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, April 18, 1785. A. M.

A member presented to the Chair a motion, which was read; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted as follows, viz.

WHEREAS it appears, by the report of a Committee of this House, that large sums of money remain due to the state, on bonds taken by the Collector of the Customs, which, by the tenor and condition of the said bonds respectively, became due and payable at various periods now past.

And whereas it is requisite and necessary that such arrearages should be speedily paid and collected, in order to answer the several demands charged upon the same.

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby desired to order the said Collector to use his utmost diligence to obtain payment of all the said arrearages; and if any of the said arrearages now due shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, that the said Collector be directed forthwith to put the bonds, on which such monies shall be due, into the hands of the Attorney-General, to be prosecuted upon, without delay or respect of persons.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Assistant Clerk
of the General Assembly.

TO BE SOLD REASONABLE,
At the Corner of WALNUT and SECOND-STREETS, by
SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

SWEET OIL in Cases,
Ditto in Jars,
Cream of Tartar,
Verdigrease,
Best Aleppo Galls,
Fine Spunge,
Orris Root,
Juniper Berries,
Anniseeds,
Caraway Seeds,
Litharge in Kegs;

ALSO,
A general ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. as usual.
Philadelphia, May 14, 1785.

Donnaldson and Coxe,
Have for SALE, at their STORE in Walnut, near Front-street,
The Cargoe of the Ship Kitty,
Captain Mallett, just arrived from Rochfort, now landing at the wharff of Messrs. Whiteside and Co. consisting of an extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE of the growth and manufacture of France: Among which are the following Articles, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash, short Credit, or dark Maryland Tobacco of a good quality:

OLD Coniac Brandy in pipes,
Claret of the first quality in cases of 5 dozen each,
Champaigne Wine in do. of 2½ ditto.
Burgundy ditto. in do. ditto.
Superfine broadcloths of the most fashionable colours,
A variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, dark and light grounds,
Sattins, taffities, Florence silk plush, and ladies sattin shoes of all colours,
Women and mens silk and kid gloves and mitts,
Fans and ribbands assorted,
Womens and mens silk, thread and cotton hose,
Umbrellas and silk handkerchiefs,
Gauze and gauze handkerchiefs,
Fine cambricks, lawns and dimities,
Sealing wax,
Ladies silk and gauze cloaks, c t f.

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS
to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the subscriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be sold upon a reasonable credit, and at the lowest prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, so as to suit the purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to said M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Esq; in York-Town; and the subscriber would attend himself upon notice. Country Store-keepers might supply themselves there to great advantage. EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun.
May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, on Tuesday, the 24th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Plantation, Tract or Piece of Land, containing about 56 acres, bounded by lands of William Ryen, Daniel Deal and others; on said land are a log dwelling-house and barn, stone spring-house, a quantity of excellent watered meadow, a thriving young orchard, and a proportionable quantity of well timbered woodland; the whole in repair, is pleasantly situated, being about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia. Taken in execution as the property of Ludwick Shearer, and to be sold by
May 13, 1785. ¶ 1 w ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23d of this instant, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation, situate in Guinedth township, Montgomery county, bounded by lands of Nicholas Beaver, Rees Harry, Jeptha Lewis and others; containing 131 acres and 101 perches of land, 80 or 90 thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland, 15 acres of excellent watered meadow, a thriving young orchard. There are erected on said place, a two-story stone dwelling-house, pleasantly situated and well finished, a large stone spring-house, with a never-failing spring of good water, good stone stabling, out-houses, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Jacob Wyant, deceased, and to be sold by
May 14, 1785. §1w ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,
For a term not exceeding TEN Years,
A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, situate in Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, adjoining the Friend's school-house. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew a plot of the same.
ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.
Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FEW countries are richer in botanical productions than America; but in no country has less attention been paid to collecting an account of them. Natives and foreigners have frequently had occasion to lament the want of some work, which might serve as a register of past discoveries, and lead to future ones. It cannot be compiled at once, or by one man; but it is the duty of every one to contribute what he can towards it.

Influenced by this motive, and at the request of many respectable persons---

PROPOSALS are made for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN BOTANY,
OR AN
Alphabetical Catalogue and *Botanical Description* of the Forest Trees, Shrubs, &c. Natives of the United States---Arranged according to the Linnæum system, with the English names also annexed, and an account of the appearance, manner of growth, &c. of the different species and varieties, with some hints of their use in medicine, manufactures, dyes, and domestic œconomy----With proper indexes. The whole compiled from actual observation, by HUMPHRY MARSHALL, near Bradford Meeting-house, Chester county.

It will be printed in 8vo. and will be put into the press as soon as a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for to pay the expence of printing; the author having no view of private emolument.

Price to subscribers 3*s*9; money to be paid on subscribing.

Subscriptions taken in by Messrs. *Cruickshanks, Bradford, Humphreys*, and the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,
On very reasonable Terms---*(In the State of New-York)*

THAT pleasant and very valuable FARM and GRIST-MILL, situate on the east side of Hudson's or North-river, about two miles above Fish Kill Landing, and 70 miles from the city of New-York, formerly the property of Dirick Brinckerhoff, Esq; deceased. The dwelling-house is in good repair, and commands an elegant prospect of the river, consisting of six large rooms, with four fire-places, and an elegant cellar under the whole. There are on the premises, a good garden and orchard, with a number of valuable fruit-trees, a good kitchen, smoke-house, a miller's house and store, barn and stables, with a most valuable well of excellent water, and a large building intended for a distillery and brew-house. The grist-mill is a spacious building, 3 stories high, containing one pair of stones; it is in a good neighbourhood for country work, and most advantageously situated for making merchantable flour. The farm contains about 380 acres of upland and meadow, well timbered and watered. The many advantages attending the above premises cannot be inserted in an advertisement; let it suffice to say, that it is in every respect calculated for the pleasant seat of a gentleman, and for the man of business. An indisputable title will be given. For terms, enquire of LEONARD JACOBY, merchant, in Second street, Philadelphia. ¶

HEAD & SANSOM,
Have for SALE, by the Package or Piece, at their STORE, in Second-street, opposite the Church, a large Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable to the Season, imported from different Manufactories of England, from Ireland and Scotland; among which are,

BENGALLS, striped ginghams, jeans and fustians, corduroys and velverets, silk and worsted sagathies, corded dimities, shalloons, rattinets, callimancoes, durants, tammies, moreens, damasks, dorsetteens, camblets, India calicoes, cotton and linen hollands, ditto 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths checks, oznabrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linens, German and Irish dowlas, Scotch sheetings, cambricks and lawns, muslins and humhums, striped ticken, plain kenting, kenting handkerchiefs flowered and bordered, 7-8ths and yard wide plain gauze, check and linen pocket handkerchiefs, womens purple leather mitts, buckrams, death-head and fancy buttons, &c.

HARDWARE---Knives and forks, penknives, scissars, razors, shoe and knee buckles, spurs, sleeve links, money scales and weights, snuff and tobacco boxes, White-chapel needles, horn, ivory and curry combs, temple spectacles, 3, 4, 6 8, 10 12 and 20d. sharp, fine and common nails, 10, 12 and 20d. flat point common ditto, shovels, frying pans, anvils, wire, mill-saws, &c.

Red lead, verdigrease, magnus, Hose's and other shoes, silver watches, powder and shot, and a number of other articles.

By the Package only---A variety of cloths, a few cases of Irish sheeting and diaper assorted, together with a bale or two of match coats; all which they mean to sell upon the most reasonable terms.

Also scythes, sheet iron, Bristol pewter, sad irons and window glass.

N. B. They, as usual, take in and purchase all kinds of *Shipping Furs*.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he has opened A HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of Lombard and Second-streets, at the sign of the Fountain, where gentlemen travellers may be properly accommodated, and the greatest attention paid to themselves and their horses, as he has large and comfortable stables. He will also take horses at livery; and is furnished with good sound horses, which he will lett out on hire: He provides dinners and suppers of every kind, and of every thing in season, for gentlemen of the city, on the shortest notice. Those persons who incline to attend the New-Market, may be furnished with benches for their produce and room for their horses, at the usual rates.

He begs leave to assure those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, that every exertion in his power shall be made to deserve their favors; and that those favors shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,
Philad. May 5. § JAMES M'CUTCHON.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,
On the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,
A BRICK HOUSE, with a Smith's shop, a lot of one acre and a good orchard, in a very pleasant and improving part of the lower end of Germantown, adjoining the big road leading to Philadelphia; it being the lot formerly belonging to William Hofman deceased. It is very suitable for a Farmer, or any other public business. GEORGE KOH.
Germantown, April 29, 1785. JOHN HOFMAN.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 8th day of April last, it was enacted, "That the Health Officer, having received from the Captain of any vessel importing German passengers the list of their names, shall, with his German Interpreter, review all the passengers on board, men, women and children, and enquire, whether any of them are superannuated, impotent, or otherwise likely to become chargeable to the public, and make report thereof in writing to the Register, who, if he approves thereof, shall enter the same in a book for that purpose to be kept by him, and transmit the original thereof to the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, and give his order and licence to land such of them as are returned sound, without any defect in mind or body."

And "That all Indentures of such German passengers, men, women and children, by which they shall be bound to serve, and all assignments of servants made within the said city, shall be made and acknowledged before the said Register, or his lawful Deputy."

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having duly commissioned the Subscriber, Register for the purposes above recited, this is therefore to give NOTICE to all persons concerned, that he has opened his OFFICE at the Store of Messrs. Adam Foulke and John Linton, on Messrs. Sims's Wharff, below the Drawbridge.
Philad. May 7, 1785. LEWIS FARMER, Register.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 19th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, in the township of West Nantmill, containing 90 acres, bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Joseph Kerr, Hance Henix and others. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, implements of husbandry and houshold furniture. All late the estate of David Kerr, but taken in execution, and to be sold by
Chester, May 5, 1785. ‖ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Friday, the 20th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in East Nottingham, containing 121 acres, bounded by lands of David Junkins, Joseph Smith and Robert Maxwell. Late the estate of James Harkness, deceased; but taken in execution, and to be sold by
Chester, May 5, 1785. ‖ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 20th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 230 acres of good fertile land, in the level country near the Manor Meeting-house bounded by lands of James Jack, James Sterrett and John Smith. All late the property of David Dong, but taken in execution, and to be sold by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
Chester, May 5, 1785.

BY virtue of two several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Peter Bell, in Kennet, on Saturday, the 21st instant, a Messuage and Lot of Land, containing 19 acres, situate in the township aforesaid, near the intersection of two public roads, and very suitable for a store, or tradesman. Late the estate of Absalom Baird, but taken in execution, and to be sold by ‖
Chester, May 5, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

AT the same time and place last abovementioned, will be exposed to public sale, a Messuage and Lot of Land, containing 2 acres, situate in Kennet aforesaid, bounded by lands of Abraham Taylor and others. Late the estate of Benjamin M'Kewan, but taken in execution, and to be sold by
WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the twenty-seventh instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Sadsbury township, containing 250 acres, good land and well improved, bounded by lands of James Wilson, Andrew Boyd, John Boyd and others. Late the estate of Joseph Sharp, but taken in execution, and to be sold by ‖
Chester, May 5, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

AT the same time and place last abovementioned will be exposed to public sale, an undivided right, being one equal tenth part of 300 acres of Land, situate in Sadsbury aforesaid, bounded by lands of Col. Joseph Park and others. Late the estate of Charles Porter and ------- his wife, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 28th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 78 acres, part thereof fine rich bottom, situate on Brandywine, in the township of Bradford, bounded by lands of John Woodward, Richard Woodward and Thomas Shugart. Late the estate of James Woodward, but taken in execution, and to be sold by
Chester, May 5, 1785. ‖ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th instant, a Messuage and Lot of Land, containing 21 acres, situate in the township of Sadsbury, bounded by lands of Benjamin and Henry Whitson. Late the estate of Amos Williams, but taken in execution, and to be sold by ‖
Chester, May 5, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of two several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 30th instant, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 90 acres; the house is now occupied as a public house, known by the sign of the Plough, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, situate in the township of Ridley, bounded by lands, of Elisha Price, Esq; and others. Late the estate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be sold by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
Chester, May 5, 1785. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place last above mentioned, a Lot of Land, containing 25 acres, situate in Darby township, bounded by lands of Jacob Sorrell, and by Darby Creek. Late the estate of Joseph Rudolf, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ‖
Chester, May 5, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Providence township, Chester county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. § EDWARD WOODWARD.

MESSRS. HALL AND SELLERS,

A Pamphlet, entituled "Conſiderations on the Teſt-Law," was lately ſent to me from Philadelphia. It contains ſo many excellent ſentiments, and is ſo full of good will to all men, that you will oblige many of your Cuſtomers in my neighbourhood, by publiſhing ſome Extracts from it in your paper. Your's, &c.

Cheſter county, May, 1785.

THE firſt objection that I ſhall make to this law is, that it is contrary to the principles of free government. Liberty conſiſts in being governed by laws made by ourſelves, or by rulers choſen by ourſelves. This is the true definition of liberty. The men who are disfranchiſed by this law are, therefore, in a ſtate of ſlavery. Repreſentation and taxation ſhould go hand in hand. If this is not true, the late glorious revolution was a rebellion.

2d. This law (if, after what follows, it deſerves the name of a law) is contrary to the conſtitution of the ſtate. A conſtitution is the palladium of the liberty of a free country. It is the rule of legiſlators, as laws are the rule of the people whom they govern. Every part of a conſtitution ſhould be ſacred, and hence the conſtitution of Pennſylvania requires, that every member of the Aſſembly, before he takes his ſeat, ſhould ſubſcribe the following oath: "I do ſwear or affirm, that, as a member of "this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, "vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious "to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing "whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge "their rights and privileges, as declared in the conſti"tution of this ſtate; but will in all things conduct "myſelf as a faithful, honeſt repreſentative and guardian "of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment "and abilities."

But what ſays the teſt law? It is certainly an "abridgment" of the privileges of nearly one half the inhabitants of the ſtate. It is contrary to the 7th and 8th articles of the bill of rights, and to the 6th and 17th ſections of the conſtitution, which declare "That all elections ought to "be free, and that all freemen having a *ſufficient common* "*intereſt*, and *attachment* to the ſtate, have a right to "elect officers, and to be elected into office. That every "member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the "enjoyment of life, liberty and *property*, and therefore "is bound to contribute his proportion towards the ex"pence of that protection, and yield her perſonal ſervice "when neceſſary, or an *equivalent thereto*" (which the non-jurors have done by their double taxes and militia fines.) "But *no part* of a man's *property* can be juſtly "taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without *his* "*own conſent*, or that of his *legal* repreſentatives."

"Every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, "having reſided in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole "year next before the day of election for repreſenta"tives, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall "*enjoy the right of an elector.*"

"Repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxa"ble inhabitants is the only principle which can at all "times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of a *majority* "*of the people* the law of the land."

But further—the conſtitution ſays, "In all proſecu"tions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be "heard by himſelf and his council, to demand the cauſe "and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with "the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favor, and a "ſpeedy public trial by an *impartial jury of the country*, "without the unanimous conſent of which jury he *can*"*not be found guilty.*"—Bill of rights, article 9th.

Now, if a man cannot be convicted of the moſt trifling offence, except by a jury of twelve men, why ſhould he be deprived of his liberty by an act of the legiſlature? This ſummary mode of inflicting puniſhments is contrary to all our ideas of a free government. I am perſuaded, that if nine out of ten of the non-jurors in Pennſylvania were to be tried by a jury of twelve of thoſe men, who paſſed the law of October 1, 1778, or who approved of it in the Council of Cenſors, or who now continue it in force, by refuſing to reviſe it, that they would be pronounced not guilty, and reſtored to the rights of citizenſhip. Hence ariſes the ſafety and the ineſtimable value of that mode of trial. I honor the Cenſors for that conſtruction of the conſtitution, which renders Judges and Magiſtrates independent of the power of the Aſſembly, and amenable only to a tribunal of twelve men.—But is the character of a Judge or a Magiſtrate of more conſequence than the freedom of two-fifths of a ſtate?—Shall juries determine in the one caſe, and the Aſſembly in the other?—I cannot conceive of an idea more repugnant to the principles and honor of the late revolution, than an Aſſembly taking away the liberties of ſeveral thouſand citizens, without the formality of a fair and impartial trial. Had theſe men committed any crime? No. Had they created inſurrections in any part of the ſtate? No. Why then ſhould we inflict the heavieſt of all puniſhments upon them—not baniſhment—not death—but SLAVERY.

Excluſive of the natural prejudices which many people have againſt oaths of abjuration and allegiance in the time of war, there are two objections to the preſent teſt, which effectually prevented its being taken by many people. It is an oath requiring *activity* in ſupport of the independence of America. This could not be taken by thoſe ſects of chriſtians who hold war to be unlawful, at a time when *arms* were the only means of ſupporting our independence. And 2dly, the oath had a retroſpect to paſt actions. This was both impolitic and tyrannical. There was a progreſs in the minds of moſt men upon the ſubject of the late controverſy. Some were rouſed into reſiſtance by the apprehenſions of diſtant danger, while others did not decide in our favor, till they were undeceived by witneſſing Britiſh perfidy and barbarity. Now this law cut off all ſuch recruits to the American ſtandard, many of whom, in our ſiſter ſtates, have been the moſt determined and active foes to Great-Britain. But again—the law impoſed reſtraints upon the conſciences of thoſe whoſe wiſhes were favorable to the cauſe of America from the beginning. Could the whig, whom fear, or the citizen, whom age, or ſickneſs, or poverty, detained in the route or ſociety of the enemy, and who was compelled by contributions of proviſions, manufactures or quarters, indirectly "to aid, aſſiſt and abet the king of Great-Britain, &c." ſubſcribe this teſt? No; he could not. Why then ſhould perſons in this predicament be deprived of the privileges of citizens?

The limitation of the time given for taking this oath conſtitutes a material part of its folly and injuſtice. It was paſſed in the middle year of the war, at a time when its duration and iſſue were uncertain. It was a ſtroke that ſevered one of the ſinews of the ſtate. What ſhould we think of part of a crew in a leaky ſhip, in the middle of the Atlantic, who, out of reſentment to one half their ſhip's company for refuſing to take their turn at the pump for one night, ſhould ſwear, that at no time during the remaining part of the voyage they ſhould take their turn at the pump, even though they repented of their negligence, and ſhewed a diſpoſition afterwards to ſhare in the toils or danger of the voyage? Certainly we ſhould blame ſuch conduct. But juſt ſo has the ſtate of Pennſylvania acted towards a great body of her citizens during the late war.

The preſent teſt law was paſſed at a time when newspapers, the vehicles of our laws, had a partial circulation thro' the ſtate.* It was paſſed too at a time when there were but few Magiſtrates, and thoſe ſo remotely ſituated, that it was in ſome caſes difficult, and in moſt expenſive, to gain acceſs to them. From theſe two cauſes, I am perſuaded, there are ſeveral thouſand non-jurors in Pennſylvania, among whom are may valuable whigs. I could mention ſome of theſe, who are officers in the militia, and who have never declined duty or danger in the ſervice of their country.

3d. The teſt law is highly *impolitic*. Monteſquieu (whoſe writings are oracular in all free countries) ſays, that "men who enjoy more, or who poſſeſs leſs liberty than the reſt of a community, are always the enemies of the liberty of that community."

It is eaſy to conceive what muſt be the ſentiments of the non-jurors, by aſking ourſelves what our feelings would be in their ſituation. If they are not the enemies of our government—if they do not with-hold their contributions to the commerce and agriculture of the ſtate—if they do not ſicken at its proſperity, and rejoice in its misfortunes—if they do not refuſe to pay taxes—in a word, if they do not hate their uſurpers and maſters—it is becauſe a great majority of them are under the influence of principles, which render them as much the objects of affection and admiration to wiſe and good men, as they are the ſubjects of hatred and oppreſſion of our government.

It is incumbent upon a free people, to guard againſt the contagion of ſlavery. Sights of diſtreſs, unrelieved, always harden the heart. Slaves living among freemen will gradually leſſen the horrors of ſlavery, and the charms of liberty. Beſides, who knows how long theſe people may endure their ſituation with patience?

Lord Chatham repealed the American ſtamp-act, by declaring that "three millions of people, reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery in America, would be fit inſtruments for enſlaving the whole of the Britiſh empire." Two-fifths of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania may ſoon acquire ſuch a majority, by the influence of their arts or their wealth, as to enſlave the reſt of the ſtate. It has been thought, that the preſent race of Britiſh kings have been made more arbitrary, by transferring the habits of government acquired in Hanover to the Britiſh empire. The ſame men who rule ſlaves, ſhould never make a law for freemen. The abſolute maſters of the lives and properties of the non-jurors, are dangerous legiſlators in a free country.

Friends and Fellow-citizens, think what you are doing, when you inſtruct your rulers to continue the preſent teſt-law. The power of the ſtate will not divide, ſo as to gratify you all. Moſt of you will probably never riſe beyond the ſurface of private life. Why, then, ſhould you riſque your *own* liberty, without the leaſt chance of deriving any advantage from taking away the liberties of *other* people? Extend liberty to your neighbours, as you wiſh to preſerve your own. Liberty differs from almoſt every thing elſe that is precious, in this, that the more your neighbours poſſeſs of it, the more you will enjoy yourſelves."

* The law for the gradual Abolition of Slavery, paſſed March 1, 1780, allowed *ſix* months for all ſuch perſons as owned Slaves to regiſter them, otherwiſe, after the expiration of that time, they were to be free. Notwithſtanding the intereſt all Slave-holders had in complying with this law, yet we find many hundreds of them loſt their ſlaves from their ignorance of it. Some of theſe Slave-holders lived within 12 miles of the city of Philadelphia. The news papers at that time circulated only in the city. [*To be continued.*]

HALIFAX (*Nova-Scotia*) *April* 26.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN PARR,

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of Nova-Scotia, the iſlands of St. John and Cape Breton, and their dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me, that many frauds and impoſitions have been committed, and a "clandeſtine trade carried on by veſſels belonging to the United "States of America, under pretence of importing proviſions "into this province."

I do therefore, with the conſent and advice of his Majeſty's Council, hereby ſtrictly forbid the importation of all kinds of proviſions into this province and its dependencies, after the end of thirty days from the date hereof; except in veſſels which ſhall be the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law.

Of which the collectors of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, all the revenue officers, and others whom it may concern, are to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, at Halifax, this twenty-fifth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, in the twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

J. PARR.

By his Excellency's command,
RICH. BULKELEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BOSTON, April 18.

The General Court, in their laſt ſeſſion, was pleaſed to paſs an act, generally called the Stamp-Act, a name heretofore held in an opprobrious light, and highly diſguſtful to us.

A Clauſe in ſaid Act ſays,

"For every NEWS PAPER, two-thirds of a penny."

Should the ſtamp on NEWS PAPERS take place, the price will be enhanced, and the Poor, by being unable to take the ſame, will be deprived of the pleaſure of affording themſelves and their children the advantages attendant on the peruſal of this vehicle of entertainment and political knowledge; and who will ſay, it will not be a diſadvantage to the ſtates in general, for the majority of the inhabitants thereof to be politically ignorant?

And will not this ſtamp on news papers, if held in force, tend thereto?

It is therefore hoped and expected by many, that the honorable members of the General Court, in their next ſeſſion, will take the above mentioned clauſe in ſaid act into mature conſideration, repeal the ſame, and free the public from that bar to political wiſdom.

April 25. Is it not hard? aſks a correſpondent, is it not ſufficient to raiſe our *utmoſt INDIGNATION*, at a time when we have pledged our *honor* to each other, "not to purchaſe any article of Britiſh factors?" to ſee the *Connecticut GENTRY* in and out *(in ſwarms)* at their ſtores every hour in the day! This will not do---for our national honor, we can reſtrain our vengance from falling in an illegal manner on foreigners----but we cannot be INSULTED by ſuch *paltry hawkers*----"*A word to the wiſe is ſufficient.*" Let them keep their names from the public, and themſelves from ----------!

April 26. "The Liberty of the Preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom in a ſtate; it ought not, therefore, to be reſtrained in this commonwealth." [*Maſſachuſetts Bill of Rights.*]

It is a truth no one will controvert, that there are, in all communities, men who wiſh to promote every meaſure which tends to keep the common people in ignorance. For this purpoſe, *Clogs* and *Reſtraints* upon the PRESS, by taxes or otherwiſe, will ever be their favorite objects.

Admitting the propriety, in our preſent exigences, of ſubjecting Deeds, Bonds, Writs, Executions, &c. to taxation, it is aſked, with great deference to the judgment of our political fathers, why *news-papers* ought to be loaded with a tax of one third of their preſent value? Is there the leaſt ſimilarity between theſe and the inſtruments before mentioned? Do not theſe publications convey much uſeful knowledge, and the moſt important political intelligence, to the common and poorer claſſes of people? Did not our patriots previous to, and after, our late recourſe to our arms, think ſuch knowledge an intelligence *eſſential* to the eſtabliſhment of our Liberty and Independence? Can a *Conſiſtent Republican*, therefore, wiſh that the Maſſachuſetts Preſs ſhould be clogged and reſtrained by a *Perpetual Stamp Act*, while every other in the Union is maintained in perfect freedom?

On Thurſday laſt, in conſequence of notice given in the papers, requeſting a meeting of the Artiſans and Tradeſmen of this town, to take into conſideration what meaſures are neceſſary to be taken, reſpecting the intruſion into this metropolis of certain Britiſh factors, &c. and the preſent unequal ſyſtem of commerce, tending not only to the ruin of this country, but to the immediate impoveriſhment of the mechanicks, by the importation, in vaſt quantities, of articles formerly manufactured here,---a large and reſpectable number aſſembled at the Green-Dragon Tavern, when, after chuſing a moderator, they amply diſcuſſed the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee to draft a plan to be adopted at the next meeting; which by adjournment was held on Monday laſt, when the following report of their committee was read and accepted.

WE, the tradeſmen and manufacturers of the town of Boſton, impreſſed with the danger which threatens the ſeveral branches of our occupations, by the large importations from Europe, of certain articles commonly manufactured in this country: Which practice, if purſued, either by our *own merchants* or *foreign agents*, we conceive muſt eventually ruin thoſe branches which for a long time have been eſtabliſhed among us;

Voted, That a committee be appointed by this body, to draft a petition to the next general court, ſetting forth the difficulties the manufacturers of this town labour under, by the importation of certain articles (to be enumerated in the petition) and praying a prohibition, or that ſuch *duties* may be laid, as will effectually promote the manufacture of the ſame.

Voted, That we will ſupport and countenance all perſons who ſhall inform of any breach in ſuch acts of government which may be made, laying a duty or prohibition on any articles imported from Europe or elſewhere.

Senſible how neceſſary it is for our common ſafety to eſtabliſh among all claſſes a laſting UNION both in ſentiment and conduct, to fruſtrate the evil tendency of ſuch importations,

Therefore Voted, That we will with-hold all commercial connexion with thoſe merchants, agents and factors, who have arrived, or may hereafter arrive from England, with intentions to carry on a mercantile buſineſs, to the injury of our own merchants and manufacturers, until the determinations of the legiſlature of this commonwealth reſpecting ſuch perſons are aſcertained.

As the merchants and traders have agreed "to encourage all in their power *the* manufactures of this country,"---

Voted, That this body entertain the higheſt opinion of their ſincere intentions to join with us in ALL meaſures neceſſary to attain this deſirable end; and that they will, conſiſtent therewith, with-hold all further importations of any ſuch articles as are uſually manufactured among ourſelves.

Voted, That ſhould we obtain the deſired redreſs, we will endeavour to keep the ſeveral articles of our manufacture within moderate prices.

Voted, That we do bear our public teſtimony againſt ſending away our circulating caſh for foreign remittances: As this practice we conceive is calculated to *impoveriſh the country, to diſtreſs individuals in the proſecution of their buſineſs, and in payment of their taxes.*

Voted, That a committee be appointed to write to the committee of merchants and traders of this town, encloſing them a copy of theſe votes, and deſiring a mutual correſpondence on the ſubject.

A committee for the above purpoſe was then choſen, conſiſting of the following gentlemen, viz. John Gray, Eſq; Captain Sarſon Belcher, Mr. John Skinner, Mr. Benjamin Auſtin, jun. and Mr. S. G. Jarvis.

Voted, That each branch of buſineſs (tradeſmen and manufacturers) chuſe one out of each branch, to repreſent them, and to form a ſtanding committee; and that this committee give notice of the time and place of ſuch meeting.

Voted, That the committee now choſen to write to the merchants, &c. continue as the committee of this body of tradeſmen, until the meeting of the other, conſtituted as by the laſt vote.

*** In compliance with the above vote, the committee give notice, that Thurſday, the 5th day of May next, is appointed for the meeting of the ſeveral perſons, repreſenting the different branches of manufactures, to meet at the Green-Dragon Tavern, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

WORCESTER, *April* 21.

Stamp-Act,----the Firſt Stone in the Fabric of TYRANNY.

While there is no duty collected by ſtamping papers, &c. in the neighbouring ſtates, ſurely nothing can be more impolitic than the intended Stamp on News-papers and Almanacks in this commonwealth. It will operate like Britiſh duties on American ſhips. The News-papers, &c. of this ſtate, muſt ceaſe to circulate, and thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, ſupply their places.----Query, *What emolument will the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts reap in that caſe?*

SALEM, *May* 3.

The Conſtitution declares, that "the liberty of the preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom in a ſtate:" But how is this liberty a ſecurity of freedom, if the Legiſlature have a right to lay ſuch taxes on the preſs as amount to a prohibition of *reading?* for if they have a right to levy a duty whereby *one* citizen is debarred the enjoyment of this ineſtimable bleſſing, they have a right to impoſe taxes which will withhold it from *ten thouſand* or any number whatever. But as they can have no ſuch right, and as it is a demonſtrable truth that the *Stamp-act*, lately paſſed, will, if carried into execution, prevent *ſome* citizens being informed of matters, the knowledge of which is "eſſential to the Security of Freedom," it undeniably follows, that this act tends to deſtroy Freedom, and is, therefore, a flagrant violation of the natural and conſtitutional rights of the people.

Since our laſt, ſeveral good cuſtomers have ſignified their intention of diſcontinuing taking this paper on the commencement of the *Stamp-Act*; one of whom declared he would rather pay a tax of double the ſtamp-duty, to be appropriated towards *increaſing* the circulation of news-papers, than ſubmit to the impoſitions of an act which will inevitably tend to their *ſuppreſſion*.

Mr. Gill, late publiſher of the Continental Journal, in Boſton, notified his cuſtomers, in laſt Thurſday's papers, as follows:

"The ſubſcriber (not being fond of *Stamp-Acts*, having experienced the ill effects of two heretofore) informs his late cuſtomers that he has diſcontinued the Continental Journal, &c.

JOHN GILL."

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

The following is the DEED of CESSION of the Weſtern Territory of the State of Maſſachuſetts, to the United States, as entered on the Journals of Congreſs.

"TO all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, We Samuel Holten and Rufus King, the underwritten Delegates for the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, in the Congreſs of the United States of America, ſend Greeting.

"Whereas the General Court of Maſſachuſetts, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, paſſed an act, entituled "An Act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to relinquiſh to the United States certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following:

"Whereas ſeveral of the ſtates in the union have at preſent no intereſt in the great and extenſive tract of uncultivated country, lying in the weſterly part of the United States; and it may be reaſonable that the ſtates above-mentioned ſhould be intereſted in the aforeſaid country: Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or any three of the ſaid delegates be, and they hereby are authoriſed and empowered, for and in behalf of this commonwealth, to cede or relinquiſh by authentic conveyance or conveyances to the United States, to be diſpoſed of for the common benefit of the ſame, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, of October the tenth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, ſuch part of that tract of land, belonging to this commonwealth, which lies between the river Hudſon and Miſſiſippi, as they may think proper, and to make the ſaid ceſſion in ſuch manner, and on ſuch conditions as ſhall appear to them the moſt ſuitable." And whereas the ſaid General Court, on the ſeventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, paſſed one other act, entituled "An Act in addition to an act, entituled An act empowering the delegates of this commonwealth in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to relinquiſh to the United States, certain lands, the property of this commonwealth," in the words following: "Whereas by the act aforeſaid, three delegates, repreſenting this ſtate in Congreſs, are neceſſary to make the ceſſion aforeſaid, and it may be neceſſary that the ſaid buſineſs ſhould be performed by a leſs number of the ſaid delegates, be it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That any two delegates, repreſenting this commonwealth in Congreſs, be, and hereby are authoriſed and empowered to do and perform all matters and things, which by the act aforeſaid might be done and performed by any three delegates as aforeſaid, any thing in the aforeſaid act notwithſtanding." And whereas the ſaid General Court, on the ſeventeenth day of June, in the aforeſaid year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, did nominate and appoint the aforeſaid Samuel Holton, and on the third day of November following, the aforeſaid Rufus King, delegates to repreſent the ſaid commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, in the Congreſs of the United States of America, for one year, from the firſt Monday of November, in the ſaid year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, which appointment remains in full force.

"Now therefore, know ye, that we the ſaid Samuel Holten and Rufus King, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed by the ſaid acts of the general court of Maſſachuſetts before recited, in the name, and for and on behalf of the ſaid commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, do by theſe preſents, aſſign, tranſfer, quit claim, cede and convey to the United States of America, for their benefit, Maſſachuſetts incluſive, all right, title and eſtate, of and in as well the ſoil as the juriſdiction, which the ſaid commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country, within the limits of the Maſſachuſetts charter, ſituate and lying weſt of the following line---That is to ſay, a meridian line to be drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, through the weſterly bent or inclination of lake Ontario, thence by the ſaid meridian line to the moſt ſoutherly ſide line of the territory contained in the Maſſachuſetts charter; but if on experiment the above deſcribed meridian line ſhall not comprehend twenty miles due weſt, from the moſt weſterly bent or inclination of the river or ſtrait of Niagara, then we do by theſe preſents, by virtue of the power and authority aforeſaid, in the name and on behalf of the ſaid commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, tranſfer, quit claim, cede and convey to the United States of America, for their benefit, Maſſachuſetts incluſive, all right, title and eſtate, of and in as well the ſoil as the juriſdiction, which the ſaid commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Maſſachuſetts charter, ſituate and lying weſt of the following line: That is to ſay, a meridian line to be drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, through a point twenty miles due weſt from the moſt weſterly bent or inclination of the river or ſtrait of Niagara; thence by the ſaid meridian line, to the moſt ſoutherly ſide line of the territory, contained in the Maſſachuſetts charter aforeſaid, for the purpoſes in the ſaid recited acts declared, and to the uſes in a reſolve of Congreſs, of the tenth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, mentioned. In teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names, and affixed our ſeals in Congreſs, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninth.

S. HOLTEN,
RUFUS KING.

Signed, ſealed and delivered in the preſence of
Benjamin Bankſon, jun.
John Fiſher,
Robert Patton.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta (State of Georgia) dated April 7.

"As to news we have none here, excepting that vaſt numbers of people are going from hence to the Miſſiſippi, in conſequence of the Spaniſh government having delivered up to this ſtate their poſt at the Natchez, and that our Governor has ſent troops to garriſon the ſame. The ſeat of government is removed from Savanna to Auguſta. All kinds of tradeſmen are much wanted here, particularly Smiths and Tanners."

The ſhip Empreſs of China, Captain Green, arrived at New-York on Wedneſday laſt, after a paſſage of four months and ten days, from China. She touched at the Cape of good Hope on her paſſage home, where they learnt from a Daniſh ſhip from Pondicherry, but laſt from Bengal, that the ſhip United States, Captain Bell, had arrived at Pondicherry the 27th of December, 1784, all well. During the voyage the Empreſs of China loſt only one man, who died after a tedious illneſs.

The Dutch have made the following arrangement with France, with regard to the poſtage of letters. Single letters from Holland to Port l'Orient for America, to pay one florin, letters under cover twenty-one ſous, thoſe which weigh more than half an ounce, thirty-two ſous, and thoſe weighing an ounce, thirty-eight ſous Dutch. From l'Orient to any part of America, the poſtage is to be for a ſingle letter fourteen ſous, thoſe under cover fifteen ſous, thoſe above half an ounce twenty-eight ſous. The letters are to be put in the Poſt-Office ten or twelve days before the third Tueſday in every month.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay (Jamaica) dated April 2.

"In conſequence of the intelligence received by the Ariel ſloop of war, all the ſhips of war at Port-Royal are under ſailing orders; their place of deſtination, no doubt, is the Muſquito ſhore; their departure has not yet been made public.

"The following is ſaid to be the alarming intelligence which has given cauſe for the above orders:----When the Ariel left the Shore, which was on the 3d ult. expreſs advice had been received there, that the Spaniards, in full force, poſitively intended making their long premeditated attack, both by ſea and land, on the 19th of February, and that the arrival of Don Galvez, with a 50 gun ſhip and four frigates, was daily expected."

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, February 17.

"It is generally believed here, that an accommodation is as good as agreed upon between the Emperor and the Dutch, as the propoſals on both ſides are accepted, and it is even ſaid that the preliminaries would be ſigned next Sunday.

"As the officers have liberty of abſence until the month of May (which is the uſual time) and need not join their regiments before that time, as well as the Swiſs officers, there is no probability of a war for this year."

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, February 17.

"The failure of the Trieſte Eaſt-India Company puts every body here in the utmoſt conſteration, as it was followed immediately by a ſecond failure, that of Count Charles de Proly, chief and firſt director of our former company, which we look upon as entirely loſt, as the ſhares are not worth 5 per cent. and no body will bid any thing for them. The ſaid Count fled out of this country on Sunday the 13th inſtant. It is reported, that our Sovereign, the Emperor, has ordered him to be purſued very diligently, as he has been the firſt means of the hoſtilities, concerning the Scheldt, with our neighbours, the Dutch. Now we do not deſire any more the opening of the Scheldt, if we only had recovered our intereſt in the company; as this double bankruptcy extends from the government itſelf down to the loweſt citizen, and even ſervant. Every body that had any money was happy in having a ſhare in the company. Thus the poor as well as the rich ſee their hopes entirely annihilated. God knows how many familes are ruined by it; with one word, nigh and low are ſighing on account of this fatal circumſtance."

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

As the accounts of the reception which the ſhip Empreſs of China met with on her arrival in China, have been variouſly repreſented in the different news-papers of this city, a gentleman on board has furniſhed us with the following particulars, ſelected from his Journal:

"On the 17th of July laſt we made the iſland of Java, and the following evening came to anchor in the Streights of Lunda: On this occaſion our happineſs was greatly augmented, by finding there two ſhips belonging to our good allies the French. The Commodore, Monſ. D'Ordelin, and his officers, welcomed us in the moſt affectionate manner; and as his own ſhip was immediately bound for Canton, gave us an invitation to go in company with him. This friendly offer we moſt chearfully accepted, and the Commodore furniſhed us with his ſignals by day and night, and added ſuch inſtructions, for our paſſage through the Chineſe ſeas, as would have been exceedingly beneficial, had any unfortunate accident occaſioned our ſeparation; but happily we purſued our route together. On our arrival at the iſland of Macao, the 23d of Auguſt, the French Conſul for China, with ſome other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate and welcome us to that part of the world; and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portugueſe Governor of that place. The little time that we were there was entirely taken up by the good offices of the Conſul, the gentlemen of his nation, and thoſe of the Swedes and Imperialiſts, who ſtill remained at Macao; the other Europeans had repaired to Canton.----Three days afterwards we finiſhed our outward bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor we ſaluted the ſhipping in the river with thirteen guns; which were anſwered by the ſeveral Commodores of the European nations, each of whom ſent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. Theſe viſits were returned by the Captain and Supercargoes in the afternoon, who were again ſaluted by the reſpective ſhips as they finiſhed their viſit. When the French ſent their officers to congratulate us they added to the obligations we were already under to them, by furniſhing men, boats and anchors, to aſſiſt us in coming to ſafe and convenient moorings. Nor did their good offices ſtop here; they furniſhed us with part of their own bankfall, and inſiſted further, that until we were ſettled we ſhould take up our quarters with them at Canton.

"The day of our arrival at Canton, Auguſt the 30th, and the two following days, we were viſited by the Chineſe merchants, and the Chiefs and gentlemen of the ſeveral European eſtabliſhments, and treated by them, in all reſpects, as a free and independent nation; as ſuch, during our ſtay, we were univerſally conſidered. The Chineſe themſelves were very indulgent towards us, and happy in the contemplation of a new people, opening to view a freſh ſource of commerce to their extenſive empire.

"After remaining near four months at Canton, and experiencing from all hands every poſſible attention, we ſet ſail for America the 28th of December, and happily arrived in this port on the 11th inſtant."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence, in London, to a gentleman at Parr-Town, Nova-Scotia.

"The tax here upon the oil of whales caught by aliens, acts as a bounty given to your whalers, and muſt bring thoſe people from other parts to ſettle among you. But if you prove ſuch enemies to yourſelves as to cover foreigners oil, under pretence of its being yours, you defeat the good intention of the nation towards you, and in the end will oblige the parliament to lay the ſame duty on all American oil, without diſtinguiſhing whether the whales were caught by ſubjects or foreigners. Yet the New-England men boaſt that they will take the method of evading the tax, and that you will be weak enough to deprive yourſelves of the peculiar advantage given to you, and cut the ground from under the feet of your own whalers.

"The caſe is the ſame in regard to your being the only Americans, as the law now ſtands, that are allowed to trade in your own veſſels, to the Britiſh Weſt-Indies; both are privileges to you which are peculiar advantages, and therefore you ought to do every thing in your power to preſerve them. Laſt ſummer a commiſſion was given to 16 noblemen and gentlemen, who were all of the privy council, to examine into the propriety of permitting the revolted ſtates to trade with our iſlands, and after ſitting for two months together, and ſummoning all parties before them, they made a report which clearly decided againſt the propriety of ſuch a trade, and yet, notwithſtanding ſo high and unexceptionable an authority, ſo very great is the intereſt of the Weſt-India planters, and ſo very ſtrong are the party prejudices in favour of the Americans, that there is danger of that intereſt prevailing, if it be not properly counterballanced, and this ſhould be by addreſſes to the King and parliament, from the loyal colonies, praying that they will not take the bread out of the mouths of their own faithful ſubjects, and give it to revolted rivals."

Now in the PRESS,
And will be publiſhed in a few Days,
BALLOON;
Or an Aerial Trip to the Celeſtial Regions.
A POEM, in Six Parts.

On *FRIDAY* next,
Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

NOTICE is hereby given
To the Surveyor-General, and Deputy Surveyors of the ſeveral diſtricts within the laſt Indian purchaſe,

THAT a Tract of Land, beginning on the weſt ſide of the north-eaſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, oppoſite the north end of Monamia Iſland, and thence extending weſt 800 perches to a corner, thence north 3770 perches to a corner, thence eaſt 1570 perches to a corner, at the lower end of an iſland, and oppoſite to a corner-marked white-oak; thence down the river, by the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the place of beginning; containing 18,000 acres, and allowance for roads, was located long before the late revolution, and appropriated to ſatisfy the original purchaſes made of the firſt Proprietary of Pennſylvania, by his ſon William Penn the ſecond, Sir William Petty, and Arent Sonmans, which rights are and always have been acknowledged to be indiſputed, and by the Act of Aſſembly for veſting the eſtate of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in this Commonwealth are excepted. Wherefore all perſons engaged in purchaſing and locating lands within the laſt Indian purchaſe, are deſired to take Notice, and avoid the ſaid lands, or they will certainly incur a diſpute with the conſtituents of the ſubſcribers, in whom the rights are now veſted,

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
JOHN ABRAHAM DENORMANDIE,
Philadelphia, MIERS FISHER, and
May 17, 1785. CHARLES HURST.

I. POYNTELL,
Begs Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he has opened a WHOLESALE and RETAIL
BOOK & STATIONARY STORE,
on the North Side Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, where he reſpectfully ſolicits the Commands of the Public. May 17, 1785. †

THE Creditors of ROBERT ADAIR, late of Middleton, abſconded, are once more, and the laſt time, requeſted to meet on SATURDAY, the 28th day of this inſtant, at the houſe of Timothy Smith, in ſaid townſhip, with their accounts prepared for ſettlement, when and where a dividend will be made, by

DANIEL MARTIN,
SAMUEL MITCHELL, } Auditors.
¶ 1 w. JOSEPH KNIGHT,

THE Gentlemen who compoſe the Cheſter County Troop of Militia Light-Horſe, are hereby requeſted to meet at the houſe of John Scott, at the United States, Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on FRIDAY, the 3d of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, properly equipt, and with their arms and accoutrements in good order. And all perſons enrolled therein, who have neglected to furniſh themſelves with the neceſſary equipments required by law, are hereby notified, that their places ſhall be deemed vacant, and given to ſuch as may then apply and engage to provide themſelves as aforeſaid. SAMUEL VANLEER, Captain.
May 16, 1785. ¶

STURGEON,
Cured in the Baltick manner, to be SOLD by
ELIZABETH PHILIPS,
In Kenſington, near the Long Bridge, either for exportation or home conſumption.

SHE has followed the ſame buſineſs for upwards of 30 years, has given general ſatisfaction to her former cuſtomers, and hopes for the continuance of their favors.

She warrants the ſaid fiſh to keep in the hotteſt climates, by obſerving the following directions: Take out the bung and draw the pickle into a clean earthen pot or pan, then take out the marked head, harden on the hoops again, and pour the pickle over the fiſh, putting a clean cloth under the head of the keg to prevent the air getting in; if the pickle waſte, add ſharp vinegar to it.

The ſaid fiſh is alſo ſold by Mr. JOSEPH BURNS, in Front-ſtreet, between Vine and Callowhill-ſtreets, and by no other perſon. May 16, 1785.

TO BE LETT,
And entered upon immediately,
A VALUABLE grazing FARM, containing 160 acres, with a frame houſe, ſpring-houſe and other conveniencies, very ſuitable for a perſon attending the market with milk. Alſo two large tracts of grazing ground, one containing 160, and the other 200 acres, and a number of ſtone quarries, to be LETT. The whole within two and an half miles of the city. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the Woodlands, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire.
May 12, 1785. WILLIAM THOMSON, Overſeer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM MOORE, about 18 years old, ſlim made, walks cloſe, has light coloured hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a blackſmith by trade; had on and took with him, one new cloth coat, light ſaggathy jacket, corduroy and buckſkin breeches, three ſhirts, one of them fine, two pair of tow, and one pair of ſtriped trowſers, two hats, one a felt, the other an Engliſh caſtor, with a band and buckle, brown linen ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, a light coloured coattee, with ſome other trifles not known. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and confines him in any goal, and gives me intelligence, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
Lower Merion, May 15. JONATHAN ROBESON. ¶

Philadelphia, May 12, 1785.
RUN AWAY, from on board the ſchooner ALICE, Capt. JACKSON, Commander, lying at the Bird-in-Hand wharff, on the 6th of May, inſt. a Negroe Fellow, named JACK, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a low ſoft voice when he ſpeaks, and appears very fooliſh and ſimple. Had on when he went away, a ſhort jacket, of a dark grey colour, old trowſers, much tarred, oznabrug ſhirt, and old ſhoes; but took with him ſundry other clothes, the property of paſſengers on board, which cannot be deſcribed. Whoever ſecures and delivers ſaid fellow to BENJAMIN RUST, living in Richmond county, Virginia, or to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be genteelly rewarded.
¶ THOMAS COLLINS.

TO BE LETT,
For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,
A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

IMPORTED
In the last VESSELS from EUROPE, by
KUHN and RISBERG,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SPRING GOODS:
Among which are the following---

OLIVE jeans and fuſtains,
Printed jeans and jeaners,
Dimeties,
Croſs-over,
Stockinets,
Dutch and Pruſſian cords,
Superfine yard wide India jeans,
Snowdonets,
Velverets,
Corduroys,
Sattinets,
Hairbines,
Striped hollands,
Haerlem ſtripes and checks,
11-8ths linen & cotton checks,
A large variety of printed cottons and linens,
Ditto dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes,
Nankeens,
India calicoes,
Moreens and taboreens,
Shalloons, tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Montereens and wildbores,
Yard wide rich crapes,
Plain and figured camblets,
Sagathies and dureys,
Furniture checks and calicoes,
Mens, boys and womens ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe,
Womens ſilk, jean, kid and beaver gloves and mitts,
Mens ſilk caps,
Oiled ſilk bathing ditto,
Mens thread, kid and beaver gloves,
Womens chip, Leghorn & beaver hats,
Mode and ſarſnet faſhionable ſhades,
Sattin, Perſian & durant quilts,
A great variety of black and white ſilk,
Crape, thread & ſquare gauzes,
Spotted and loom bordered kenting aprons & handkerchiefs,
Needle worked lawn, tamboured muſlin, gauze & minionet do.
Tiffanies,
Long lawn,
Black and white catgut,
Cambricks and lawns,
Cinnamon, ſtraw, layloc, brown garnet, emperor's eye and fleſh coloured mantuas,
India taffities,
Ell wide perſians,
Black, white and dove-coloured ſattins,
Modes, perſians and ſarſnets,
A large aſſortment of common and rich ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ſpotted, bordered and mapped,
Mock and Marſeilles quilting,
Fine corded muſlins,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins,
Towelling and clouting diapers,
Coarſe and fine ſtriped tickens,
6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. bedbunts,
Childrens Morocco ſhoes,
Mens Morocco ſlippers,
Mens, boys and childrens black and white beaver, caſtor and felt hats,
Bindings and ferretings of all breadths,
White & coloured threads, tapes and bobbins,
Nonſopretties & Hanover laces,
Tully and camblet gartering,
Hatters trimmings,
Wire ſhirt buttons,
Rich ſcarf and common twiſt,
Sewing and embroidering ſilks,
Silk and thread ſtay laces,
Thread and blond laces and edgings,
Black ſilk laces,
Plain and painted ribbons in boxes,
Half-penny & penny taſte plain and pearled,
Hair ribbon,
Black ruſſel,
Superfine bombazeens,
Black, white and brown buckrams,
Ticklenbergs,
Lubec rolls,
Heſſens,
White and brown Ruſſia, drillings,
Sail duck,
7-8ths & yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown ſileſias,
Yellow canvas,
Crewels,
Hair chair ſeating,
Switch, half and whole hunters whips,
Green, yellow, blue and red Morocco ſkins,
Pocket looking-glaſſes,
Artificial flowers and wreaths,
Gimp,
Dreſſed and undreſſed dolls,
Horn and ivory combs,
Womens bent ditto,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Butt ſoals,
Galoſhoes,
Pot, foolſcap and poſt paper,
Paſteboard,
Dutch quills and ſealing wax,
Blacklead pencils and ink powder,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Bibles, teſtaments, pſalters and horn books,
Braſs, paper and leather ink ſtands,
Watch chains, keys and trinkets,
Temple ſpectacles,
Bone and horn coat and veſt moulds,
Sadlery and ſhoemakers implements very generally aſſorted,
Kirby and common fiſh hooks,
Plated, paſte, Pinchbeck, white and yellow metal, ſhoe, knee, breaſt, and ſtock buckles,
Plated, fancy, white and yellow metal coat and veſt buttons,
White and yellow metal glaſs & gilt ſleeve buttons,
Plated ſpurs,
Braſs beer and wine cocks,
Single and double chambered padlocks,
Mill and handſaw files,
Wood ſcrews,
Gimblets,
Cruet frames and glaſſes,
Steelyards,
Braſs, ſteel & iron candleſticks,
Iron and poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Mens and womens thimbles,
Braſs nails,
Darning, knitting, Whitechapel and common needles,
Pewter aſſorted,
Cutlery, butchers and Barlow knives,
Oyſter knives,
Pins,
Knives and forks,
Taylors ſhears,
Sciſſars of all ſizes,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry combs,
Sweeping, cloths, ſhoe and horſe bruſhes,
German ſcythes and whetſtones,
Sad irons,
Copper fiſh and tea kettles,
Tea urns,
Large and ſmall japanned waiters,
Warming pans,
Powder, ſhot and bar lead,
Millſaws,
Iron wire from No. 17 to 22,
Crowley's ſteel,
Womens hoſe and others,
Calimanco and damaſk ſhoes in trunks and boxes,
Mens ſhoes in trunks,
Hairdreſſers implements aſſorted in boxes,
German and Briſtol glaſs ware well aſſorted in crates and cheſts,
Japanned ware compleatly aſſorted in caſks,
Setts of plated dining and tea table equipage of the lateſt faſhion,
Nuhrenberg toys aſſorted in caſes,
Short and long pipes,
Juniper berries and anniſeeds in tierces and hogſheads,
Liquorice ſtick,
Spaniſh white and brown and yellow ochre in tierces,
Red and white lead in ſmall caſks,
Antimony, copperas and brimſtone, in tierces and barrels,
Gilt red leather trunks in neſts,
Hyſon and green teas in quarter cheſts,
Small mahogany framed pier looking glaſſes in handy packages, containing from 6 to 12 each, and a few pair elegant large ſized,
A quantity of copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Spikes aſſorted from 5 to 11 and a half inches,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d nails,
Bar iron,
Rod, ſheet, and hoop iron,
Steel in boxes and faggots,
Plough ſhares and coulters,
Waggon traces,
Spades, Shovels,
Frying pans,
Braſs wire,
Hooks and thimbles,
Marlin ſpikes,
Carpenters tools, &c. &c. &c.

In the Common Pleas of York County, April Term, 1785.
No. 175.

JAMES LOGUE, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MARLIN, deceaſed.

Brian Queen and *John Charter*.

BILL to perpetuate Teſtimony concerning the Title of a certain PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, now in the Poſſeſſion of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, ſituate in *York* County, *Pennſylvania*.

April Term, 1785.----And now on motion, ruled and ordered, that the depoſitions of John Buchanan and John Marlin be taken (in order to perpetuate the ſame) before William Scott and Michael Hahn, Eſquires, or either of them, at the Court-Houſe, in York-Town, in the county of York, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Thurſday, the 23d day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that the above rule be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette for four weeks.

Extract from the Records,
† 4 w ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Prothonotary.

AGREEABLE to the Reſolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, reſpecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, deſtroyed through accident; I the ſubſcriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-houſe, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was conſumed by fire, and therein were burnt and conſumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to ſay, one No. 1859, for one thouſand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thouſand dollars alſo; both of which Certificates were iſſued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joſeph Bruff, of the county and ſtate aforeſaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the ſaid Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

To be Sold, by way of public Vendue,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Hutchinſon, deceaſed, on the premiſes, on the 7th day of June next.

TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SEVEN acres of LAND, with allowance for highways, about thirty-three whereof is good tide meadow, within bank, and twelve more may be made, not banked, about eighty cleared, the remainder wood land, being ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Glouceſter and ſtate of New-Jerſey, bounding on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of Great Mantua Creek, and adjoining the lands late of Jacob Cozens, John Haines and others; lying about one mile above the bridge over ſaid creek, five from Friends Meeting-houſe at Woodberry, one and an half from a Church and Methodiſt Meeting-houſe, and two from a griſt-mill; on which land are two dwelling-houſes, two barns, two apple orchards, and ſprings of good water near the houſes: The ſame being divided for ſale into three tracts, to each of which is laid nearly a proportionable part of the meadow. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, near the ſame, may ſee a map thereof, and its ſituation. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

May 7, 1785. THOMAS WEST,) Executors.
¶ JOHN ROOM,)

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Northampton and Warwick townſhips, Bucks county, joining each other, on Saturday night, the 7th inſtant, two Iriſh ſervant Men, the one named JAMES HENRY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a thick well ſet fellow, with a remarkable ſhort neck, and of a fair complexion, has a cant of the Iriſh dialect in his way of ſpeaking; had on, when he went away, a white fulled linſey coattee, lined with ſtriped linſey, a white flannel under jacket with carved metal buttons, two or three coarſe linen ſhirts, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, one pair of tow linen trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, the one blue, and the other ſheeps wool black, one pair of good coarſe ſhoes, a ſmall half worn beaver hat, with a ſilver loop. The other named WILLIAM RALSTONE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well ſet chunky fellow, fair complexion, remarkable thick lips; had on, when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coattee about half worn, the ſleeves mended with new cloth of nearly the ſame colour, a brown under jacket of turned cloth, two home made linen ſhirts, a pair of nearly new buckſkin breeches, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM RAMSEY,

May 9, 1785. † JAMES ADAMS.

The noted horſe *Whynot*,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of George Ward, in the town of Woodberry, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, till the firſt of Auguſt, at Forty Shillings the ſingle leap, Three Pounds for the ſeaſon, the money to be paid when the mares are brought, or Four Pounds, if credit till the firſt of Auguſt, and Two Shillings and Six-pence to the Groom.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip, black legs, mane and tail, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the handſomeſt horſes on the continent; he was got by Fearnought, a ſon of Old Regulus, his ſire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grand dam by Spark, and his great grand dam was the noted Oldfield mare:---He won the following purſes; in 1773, £50 at Nottingham; in 1774, £50 at Nottingham, £50 at Baltimore, £50 at Newton, Cheſter; he likewiſe won a purſe of £50 in Virginia, when in poſſeſſion of Mr. Lee; in November 1778, he won a match of £1000 with great eaſe. Good paſture will be provided at 3ſ per week. Any Gentleman making choice of Whynot, ſhall be greatefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant, JAMES TALMAN.

April 23, 1785.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday laſt, An Apprentice Lad, named THOMAS CASSELL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Took with him, a ſuperfine bloſſom coloured cloth coat, a buff coloured cloth jacket, a pair of black breeches, two pair of new ſtriped trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid by

Philad. May 8, 1785. LEONARD JACOBY.

N. B. As the lad heretofore has been entruſted to receive and collect money, therefore it is requeſted not to pay him any on his maſter's account. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, April 29, 1785.

'TWAS April twenty-ſeventh night,
My ſervant Daniel took his flight;
He came from Cork ſome time ago,
As by his lingo you will know;
His name, he ſays, is Kennely,
About five feet eight inches high;
He's thirty years, or thereabout,
Of blackiſh hue, and very ſtout;
He ſpeaks the Iriſh tongue compleat,
(If I him take he'll dance a peet.)
His hair is black, and cut before;
His legs are ſtout (ſave one that's ſore.)
When he went off, he took away
A new wool hat and ſhoes they ſay,
His coat was white and ſmall cloaths too,
But truth, they were not very new,
A nankeen veſt for him too ſlack,
And buckſkin one with linſey back;
Three ſhirts he alſo took away,
One tow, the others flax, they ſay;
His ſtockings made of black ſheeps wool,
And for him they are very full:
He alſo ſtole, and took away,
A ſorrel mare that's very ſhy;
She paces rough, and rougher trots;
She has a ſtar and ſaddle ſpots:
She was, I think, about thirteen,
Or fourteen hands, perhaps between;
Her carriage is uncommon low,
She's ſeven years ſome days ago.
Whoever does them both ſecure,
Of Two French Guineas may be ſure;
If to conviction he is try'd,
My name you'll find is JAMEY BOYD.

CAME to the plantation of William Torbert, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Montgomery, late laſt fall, a young ſorrel HORSE, about 12 hands high, and now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, near Roberts's Mill, in the above townſhip and county. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 7, 1785. ¶ THOMAS ROBESON.

THE Partnerſhip between *Arthur St. Clair*, *John Patton* and *David Lenox* is diſſolved, in conſequence of the latter having declined the buſineſs in which they were concerned: They therefore requeſt all Perſons who are indebted to them to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom they are indebted, are deſired to call for payment:---And whereas the Honorable Supreme Executive Council has been pleaſed to appoint *Arthur St. Clair* to be again Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*, the buſineſs in future will be carried on by the ſaid *Arthur St. Clair*, *John Patton* and *James Bayard*, under the firm of ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1785.

BY virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH MASSEY, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 4th day of the week, the 25th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Frankford road, at the three mile ſtone, containing about 65 acres, 10 of which are meadow; the whole to be divided into nine lots, a plan of which may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe ſome time before the day of ſale. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and might be advantageous to perſons who wiſh to attend the market of this city with produce. CHARLES MARSHALL,) Executers.
¶ SAMUEL WHETERILL, jun.)

To be Rented for the Summer Seaſon,

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with other privileges, ſituated on the Banks of the Schuylkill; about five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS. April 30, 1785. ¶

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year,
TO BE LETT,

FOR a Gentleman's ſeat, in a high pleaſant ſituation, upon Wiſſahickon road, between two and three miles from the city, towards Schuylkill, a very convenient houſe and garden. Enquire of GEORGE HEYDEL, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. †

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcribers laſt night, two Dutch ſervant men, viz. ALEXANDER RAUCH, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a Baker by trade, ſpeaks a little Engliſh, about 25 years of age, ſhort dark hair, full faced, dark eyes; had on and took with him a grey ſurtout coat, one ſilk and cotton ſtriped and two calicoe jackets, a pair of black velvet breeches, a white ſhirt, ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of boots.

Alſo, GEORGE NEY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and curling hair, is very diſtinguiſhable by a ſtoop of the head, wears a light blue coat, and took away a new dark fuſtian waiſtcoat and pair of breeches, with old nankeen ditto, and new ſhoes. Whoever will ſecure the above Servant men ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, by JOHN PETERS and
§ HENRY HILL.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone in company with a certain Martin Beſſenbach, a baker, and Adam Butner, a butcher, who have abſconded the ſame night from the laſt Dutch ſhip, in which they all came ſix weeks ago. — *Philad. May 2, 1785.*

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.